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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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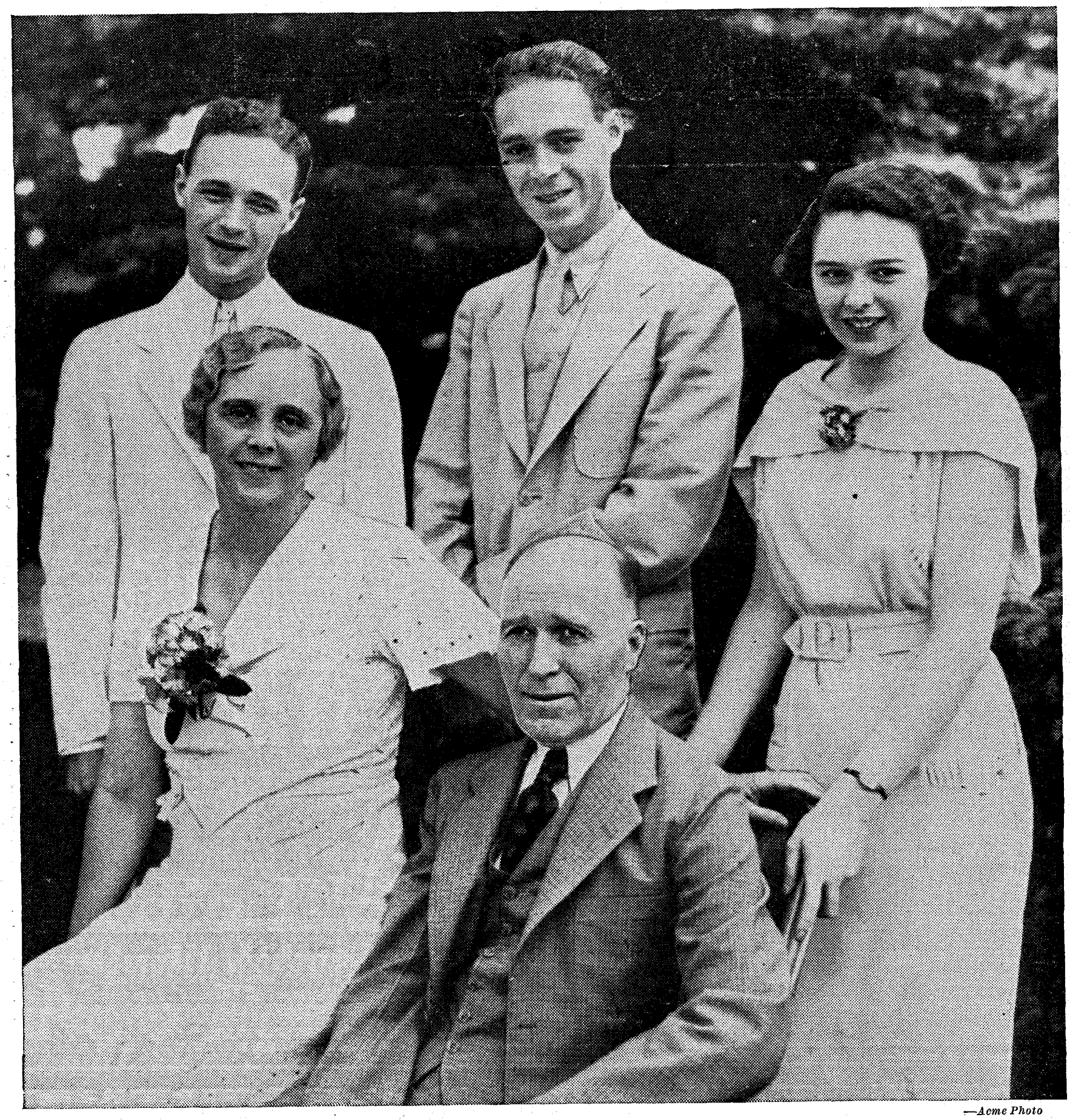
Vol. I No. 19 | Royal Oak, Michigan | July 20, 1936

LEMKE OFFERS PLAN TO PREVENT DROUTH

(Story on page 4)



—*Acme Photo*

William Lemke, Union Party candidate for president of the United States, photographed with his family in the garden of their home in Fargo, North Dakota. Shown with the candidate are Mrs. Lemke and (left to right) Robert, William Jr., and Mary. Other family portraits on page 5.

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Father Coughlin's Weekly Message:

Dollars for the Poor Man's Party

MORE money will be expended in exploiting the virtues of Roosevelt and Landon and their platforms this year than would be required to buy the entire stock of the Federal Reserve Banks. I believe that $143-million is all that stands between the ownership of the Federal Reserve Banks and the present financial slavery which we are experiencing.

Indeed, it will be impossible after November 4th to compute the millions of dollars spent in every state in this Union to purchase the favor of self-seeking politicians, of dollar-grabbing balloteers, of banners and buttons, of radio propaganda and of newspaper advertising. The money manipulators will spend enough to preserve their existence beyond 1936.

The financial giants are so bent upon winning this election that they will contribute to both candidates and both parties, careless of the outcome, so long as neither Roosevelt nor Landon will attempt to drive the money changers from the temple.

What chance has the poor man in this so-called democracy, if he chooses to run for president? What hopes are entertained by William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien, as they sound the cry for financial freedom?

Any person who has an analytical mind knows that the Union Party's candidates are poor in pocket although rich in heart.

Thus, how can they pay $10,000 for each national radio broadcast?

What newspaper will contribute full page advertising to publicize their platform?

What slush fund do they possess to mollify the millions of unemployed and to hire thousands of ward-heeling workers?

Ridiculous questions to which no sane answer can be given!

If the Union Party will succeed, you who read these lines are asked to contribute the poor man's pittance so that at least $500,000 will be raised in dollar bills from 500,000 patriots.

$200,000 of this sum is required for broadcasting time by the Union Party alone.

$200,000 more is needed for newspaper advertising, for literature, for postage, for traveling expenses, for secretarial assistance.

Another $100,000 is essential for the establishment of a national office, for state offices, for telephone and telegraph and for a thousand sundry expenses which must be shared by every member of this poor man's party which, at one and the same time, is opposed to the radicalism of Russia now beloved by the White House and to the exploitation from Kansas which is seeking to institute a diet of sun flowers, commonly used for parrot food.

The national treasurer for the Union Party has been selected. He is a man above reproach as are Lemke and O'Brien.

Personally, I am requesting each member of the National Union to mail to him his contribution of $1 or as much more as he wishes.

The $500,000 required by the Union Party can overwhelm the $150-million about to be expended by both the Democrats and Republicans.

Mail your contribution to Richard W. Wolfe, Treasurer of the Union Party, 188 West Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois. He is a man of wide experience, beloved by a million friends and formerly national treasurer for the elder Bob LaFollette's Progressive Party.

The Hand of God

YOU cannot throw God's best gifts into his face without suffering repercussions. There is a law of compensation from which no one can escape. Sooner or later the scoffers pay. Sometimes the payment is deferred until the next life. But when a social sin is committed, such as the needless, immoral slaughtering of pigs (more than seven million), such as the plowing under of cotton to be used for clothing (more than ten million acres), such as the diabolical burning of wheat and corn when millions of our fellow-men are on the verge of starvation and nakedness, and when our brothers in Christ living in China are forced to become brothers of rats in the gutter, the hand of God never waits until the next world.

Freely did a democratic people elect Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the highest office of this land. By their free action they are responsible for his heinous insanity of destructionism. As a result, the sack-cloth and ashes of pennance are upon us. It is a sack-cloth thousands of miles wide which is covering the West with its Dakotas, its Nebraska, its Iowa, its Idaho with a garment of dust. Its ashes are destroying the pantry of America.

In 1934 a divine intimation was given to us and to our freely elected leaders to desist from attempting to preserve a man-made financial system by destroying a God-given plenitude. In 1936 we are experiencing a destruction more devastating than that of Goth and visi-Goth, not from enemies from without but from socialistic, diabolical enemies from within.

The hand of God is not short, nor is it weak. The sword which it bears is not dulled by the sophistry of the Roosevelts, the Wallaces and the Tugwells. Like lightning it has flashed from the ethereal heights of Heaven. It has spared neither the innocent nor the guilty, because the social sin never waits to be expiated upon the life of those who commit it.

Charles E. Coughlin

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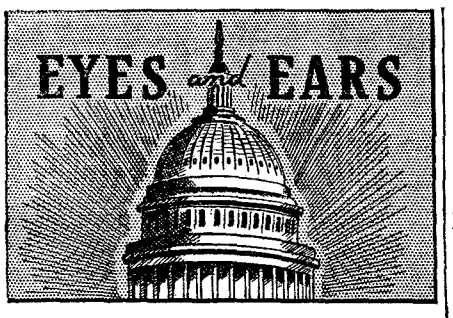

By Mark Meechan

Two very charming letters were written last week.

Perhaps they will go "down" in history.

"Dear Franklin:" . . . "Dear Frank:" . . . the idyll of David and Jonathan in melodious inspired words.

Frank, you will remember, is "Milk-and-Honey" Murphy of Michigan and Manila.

Franklin is the great but bewildered Utopian-Roosevelt, of Washington, Albany, Hyde Park and the "Nourmahal."

As you read these sweet-scented billets of mutual admiration, you remark on what a jolly thing it is to be an American, when two great world shapers bend their efforts to see that you are entertained—and beguiled.

Yes, sir; it's a merry thing to be an American.

Everyone, of course, surmises that Frank was irked by the prospect of losing his $18,000-a-year job as High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

Everyone guesses that Franklin was vexed when Frank "hemmed and hawed" instead of swiftly and smoothly getting the point and going to bat for Roosevelt and the New Deal.

But these two letters are so sweet and sentimental that, in spite of your customary restraint, remembering that after all you are a tender-souled American, you smile a soft, sugary smile and you shed a crocodile tear or two.

You mumble something sadly about the futility of "bread and circuses."

You say to yourself that a milk-and-honey social order **would** have been terribly nice, and, ah, Utopia!

Too bad it wouldn't work out that way.

Too bad we are back so soon to the humdrum old horse trading of pure politics.

You sigh and say, "too bad."

And you really mean it. They **ARE** such lovely letters.

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Quoting Murphy: "This decision (to make myself available for Governor of Michigan) has been reached after careful consideration and numerous conferences with party leaders in my own state, who have assured me that **my** candidacy would meet with the general approval of members and friends of the Democratic party in Michigan and **would materially promote the success of our cause.**"

Quoting President Roosevelt: "I have received with mixed feelings your letter of resignation. While I regret that circumstances prompt you to relinquish the great office of high commissioner to the Philippine Islands, the sense of regret is tempered by the thought that your action may pave the way for utilization in other fields of the varied and diverse talents which you have so successfully exercised in the discharge of your duties in the Pacific archipelago."

(Continued on page 11)

Father Coughlin's State Visits Cover 3,000 Miles in 7 Days

Forcing himself to a gruelling routine that has defied the searing heat, Father Coughlin has kept to a program of personal conferences with congressional district officers of the National Union for Social Justice that has set a record of 3,000 miles of travel in the last seven days.

Following his Fourth of July address in Massachusetts, Father Coughlin made a schedule tour of official visits to National Union official conferences in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and after a brief week-end at Royal Oak, started out on a similar tour of Ohio and Michigan districts.

OHIO COUNTS LEMKE PETITIONS

Fifteen thousand Ohio members of the National Union are going from house to house in every city, village and rural district in the state to obtain signatures to place the Union Party candidates on the ticket in November. Almost an entire floor in Cleveland headquarters is devoted to preparing the petitions and in checking them as they are returned. A group of volunteer workers are shown here.

Ohio Membership Canvassing State for Union Party Men

Members of Ohio's units of the National Union for Social Justice—15,000 of them—have volunteered to conduct a house to house canvass of the entire state, to help the Union Party obtain the signatures of citizens disgusted with both the old parties, and who desire to place before the Ohio voters in November an opportunity to vote for the Union Party's candidates for president and vice president.

The stupendous task of a statewide canvass, already under way for two weeks, will be completed by July 25th.

Tricky laws devised by the machinations of political bosses and their subservient legislators have sought to make it impossible to place a third political party on the ballot in Ohio. To overcome this barrier has been the tremendous task undertaken by the National Union, in behalf of the Union Party candidates, William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien.

About half a ton of paper was required for the petitions that are being circulated, and more than 400,000 names were to be obtained. The legal minimum requires 336,000 signatures.

Obtaining these signatures has been in itself a Gargantuan task. In addition, the Ohio law requires that "one half of the signatures be obtained in one half the counties" of the state.

At the headquarters in the Public Square building, Cleveland, almost an entire floor has been devoted to the corps of volunteer workers who have been preparing the petitions for circulation, and in checking them as they are completed and returned to headquarters.

State Supervisor Sylvester V. McMahon declares that the National Union will help to demonstrate to Ohio's political bosses that they cannot raise legal barriers sufficient to keep William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien off the ballot in Ohio this fall. Mr. McMahon is confident that the result of the canvass will be more than ample signatures to comply with the discriminatory and oppressive laws now in force in machine-ruled Ohio.

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Union Party Picks Treasurer

Richard W. Wolfe of Chicago, treasurer of the Progressive party in 1924 when the late Robert M. La Follette was candidate for president, has been appointed national treasurer of the Union Party. Offices will be at 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

Mr. Wolfe is recognized by Union Party leaders as a man of exceptional ability, unquestioned integrity, and a staunch supporter of the Union Party.

Appeal Made for Funds

In an official appeal to his supporters given out at Chicago headquarters by Congressman William Lemke, the Union Party candidate for president says:

"The Union Party, as you all know, must receive its campaign contributions from the small business operators and owners, from the farmers, from the laboring people, and from professional men and women. It will receive no large contributions for the reason that its candidates will not barter away the sovereignty of the people before or after election for such contributions. Therefore, we appeal to the common people to contribute $1 or more. In return for such contributions the Union Party will issue to each contributor a charter membership in the Union Party, which is now being permanently organized throughout the United States.

"This fight for economical freedom—for Social Justice—is being waged in your behalf. It is your fight. We do not expect to spend anywhere near the sum spent by the two old parties. We shall be able to win with much less! The great majority of the voters know already that our whole system of government must once more be made responsive to the will of the people; they know that our government must issue and control the money and credit of this nation if democracy is to survive. Therefore, may I respectfully request that each and all who believe in the Union Party and in social justice contribute immediately their bit?"

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Candidate Lemke Issues Reply to Questionnaire

Commenting on the attitude of our present administration toward Russia, Mexico and the radio station WLWL, the Brooklyn Tablet proposes three questions to the three presidential candidates. Reproduced below are Mr. Lemke's answers to the questionnaire:

Do you intend to offer the hand of democracy in fellowship to a nation like Russia, which not only attacks religion and aims to destroy the family, but disseminates revolutionary propaganda?

Mr. Lemke says: "1. Russia. I believe in and will defend the Constitution. Our Constitution guarantees liberty and religious freedom. It was because of political and religious persecution that the Fathers of our country left Europe and founded our great Republic. Therefore, I am opposed to our country offering either financial or moral aid to any country which persecutes, aims to destroy the family life and disseminates revolutionary propaganda in our country, whether it be Russia or any other nation."

Do you intend that our government shall continue its interference in Mexican affairs, giving its favor, prestige, influence, loans and even armaments to the infamous and anti-American side, while on the other side, millions of common people are held in slavery?

Mr. Lemke's reply: "2. Mexico. For the same reasons as stated in No. 1, I am opposed to our government continuing to interfere or giving aid to any other country. I believe such aid is against the interest of our own country, as well as Mexico."

Do you intend to permit the starvation of WLWL—the Catholic voice of the air in New York and neighboring states—by the Federal Communications Commission, while so many other stations, that serve no special purpose or clientele, are given every consideration?

Mr. Lemke: "3. Station WLWL. I am opposed to the Federal Communications Commission discriminating against WLWL or any other radio station. Such discrimination is against the law and Constitution."

A Farmer Writes

To the Editor: I, as a farmer, work from early morn till late in the evening, trying to make a fairly good living for myself and family, and when our prices on our products go up a little, it makes us happy to think that now we will get the cost of production and a little profit.

And then, to our sad surprise, down go the prices again. I often wonder if the big bankers' and financiers' income profits take a drop too. I'll bet they don't. I would like to ask every laborer and farmer to put his shoulder to the wheel and help our good leader, Father Coughlin, who is working so hard for us all, to put the good work over the top.

Campbellsport, Wis. —H. J. A.

Congratulates Fr. Dowd

To the Editor:

First, may I take the pleasure of congratulating Father Dowd of Madison, Wisconsin, on the stand he has taken in defense of Social Justice and Father Coughlin. I only pray to God that we had more men like Father Coughlin and Father Dowd who would express themselves on this issue that concerns not only those of the Catholic faith but every American as well. Oh, yes, Rev. Dowd, there has been too much preaching and not enough teaching by all the churches. Keep up the good work and may success be ours in the end.

Cleveland, Ohio. —Martin James Clark.

Lemke Has Plan to End Drouth in Great Dust Bowl of West

The Platform of the Union Party

1—America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2—Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3—Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interesting-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7—Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8—Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9—Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10—Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual States of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11—Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12—Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies, to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13—Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14—Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15—Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

For Illinois Only

Of all the states where the National Union has either attempted to organize or has succeeded in organizing, Illinois has been subjected to more "boring from within" than any other state in the Union. On July 8th a meeting of the members of the National Union was held at which Charles V. Falkenberg, a former state supervisor, and Miss Gertrude Coogan, formerly a contributor to SOCIAL JUSTICE, both attended and at which both spoke.

It is necessary to announce that Miss Coogan never was and is not now a member of the National Union and, therefore, has no right to attend any of its meetings, let alone to address any of its members in convention. Miss Coogan's affiliation, both with SOCIAL JUSTICE and the National Union, are officially terminated.

Mr. Falkenberg was and is a member of the National Union. However, he has no more authority than has any other member of a unit. He may attend only his own unit meetings whereat he will conform to the rules of the National Union the same as other members. Mr. Falkenberg has no right to address any of the members of the National Union in convention.

Seasons of successive drouth and searing heat in the great "dust bowl" of the west, with evidences of a constantly advancing area of aridity, furnish America with a crisis that is no longer exclusively a western problem. The great American desert and the so-called dust bowl are marching eastward with an inexorable grimness that threatens, down the centuries, to convert the very heart of America into another Sahara.

Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, who happens to be the Union Party's candidate for president of the United States, has long been in the forefront of this battle for the reclamation of the continent. He is the author of H.R. 5533, the "Midcontinent Watershed" bill—a reclamation measure that promises to become as widely famous in these days of drouth as the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill.

A Matter of Humidity

With his characteristically Lincoln-like directness and freedom from confusing technicalities, the veteran Dakota lawyer states the case for his drouth-prevention program. His bill, on which hearings were conducted in May by the House committee on irrigation, provides for the impounding, conserving and use of unappropriated waters on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

"Very little rainfall comes to us across the mountains from the Pacific," Mr. Lemke says. "Our rainfall comes in a series of hops from the Atlantic seaboard. Simply stated, this is a series of rains and evaporation from lakes and rivers and swamps, turning back into rain. With the frenzy to lumber off all the woods and to drain all the swamp spots, the lakes, too, are drying up.

"Devils Lake is only a fraction of the area that I remember as a youngster," Mr. Lemke points out. "I used to grow the best dahlias in Dakota. Today they simply will not thrive. It is not for lack of water at the roots, but the humidity is gone from the air and they only bloom then wither up.

Calls for Action

"Reclaiming the 'dust bowl' of the west and preventing these terrible drouth disasters is more than a matter of irrigation, and power dams, and impounding water for flood control—it is the bigger question of restoring the humidity of the very air and increasing the rainfall. Swamp spots and forest areas act as sponges to help store up this moisture. It was brought out at our hearing, too, that impounding the headwaters would serve to raise the water strata in the ground and restore springs all along downstream.

"They tell us that we need more surveys and scientific data for such a project," the little congressman lost patience here. "Whole files and rooms at Washington are bulging with all the scientific data that we need.

"We've got the information and we've got the drouth—what America wants now is ACTION!"

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Are These Four of White House Calibre?

White Trash in the White House?

"We believe the White House is and should be a typical American family home, but not of the type inhabited by 'poor white trash.' We are afraid Mr. Lemke will not do."
—Bridgeport Life, Saturday, July 4.

NOT SINCE the days of the angular Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitting prairie lawyer, homely of countenance and with the plain manner of the great common people, have the editorial writers of the country so poured their ridicule upon the personality of an aspirant for the presidency as they are now doing to "Liberty Bill" Lemke of North Dakota.

It has remained for the Bridgeport Life, "sized and super-calendered" journal of local opinion, to commit the ultimate error of judgment and good taste and include the whole Lemke family in its wise cracking at the expense of Battling Bill.

Fears "White Trash"

"White trash in the White House!" screams the Bridgeport editor with a dainty gesture of lifting lily hands in horror. But for the fact that SOCIAL JUSTICE has so frequently quoted from the vigorous editorial vocabulary of this obscure little eastern publication, this gem of a campaign slogan might have escaped Mr. Lemke and the Union Party. It is too good to be lost. A gold embossed copy of the next Social Register should be presented to the Bridgeport editor by the banking blue bloods whose private money creating racket is challenged by the new people's party program.

The Bridgeport editor's summer rash is due to Candidate Lemke's recent Chicago utterance that "presidents of the United States put on too much dog!" Almost Lincoln-like in the force of his simplicity, the people's candidate went on:

> "It's about time the people realize a president is just another human being. When I am president the people will have no trouble getting past the doors of the executive mansion."

"What! Another Lincoln," shriek the money barons and their press. "White trash in the White House!"

Horrors, Another Lincoln!

That the candidate is "Lemke, LL.B., Yale, '05" is wholly lost sight of in the fact that he wears a cap instead of a hat, is a bit careless about his ties, and claims 85 per cent of the farmers of America as his personal friends.

Many people, even in Washington, think his first name is Frazier, because of the famous bill of which he was the co-author with Senator Frazier. Bill Lemke has been a target of the money powers and their kept press ever since they discovered that the Frazier-Lemke bill was directed toward ending their racket of private money control. No weapon must be unused. So it's *"White trash in the White House!"*

The phrase invites odious comparisons.

One cannot refrain from asking whether the picture of Isabelle Lemke, reproduced on this page, might not hang, without disadvantage, among those of other First Ladies of the White House—Florence Harding, Grace Coolidge, or Eleanor Roosevelt!

Or again, whether those splendid clean-living American youngsters—Bill Junior, Robert and Mary Lemke, whose pictures also are here shown, might not live in the halls that once were home for the sons and daughters of the first T. R., the daughters of Woodrow Wilson, or the sons of Coolidge and Franklin Delano Roosevelt!

"White trash" in the White House, indeed!

—Acme Photo

CANDIDATES FOR FIRST FAMILY. Not only does the country elect a president, the election installs a new family in the White House. An eastern editor warns against "white trash". In courtesy to the Lemkes, who really need no such defense, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the family album portraits of "Liberty Bill's" home folks. Mrs. Isabelle Lemke, a Fargo girl whom the young Yale law graduate married in 1910; William Jr., 22 (upper right), who has just graduated with distinction from George Washington University Law School; Robert, 19, and Mary, 16, both at the family home in Fargo.

What They Said About Lincoln

Every schoolboy and orator is proud to be able to recite the masterpiece of Lincoln's famous two-minute address on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

On November 20, 1863, the day after the Great Emancipator had delivered that now cherished classic, the Chicago Times declared:

> **"The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat and dishwatery utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as president of the United States."**

And the correspondent of the great London Times sent home this one:

> **"Anything more dull and commonplace would not be easy to produce."**

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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A Balanced Budget

BALANCING the budget means that the federal government must spend no more than it takes in. Let's make an analysis of the money which the federal government must pay under the present financial set-up through the instrumentality of taxation.

The present federal debt is approximately $35-billion. State, county and municipal debts add $20-billion more. This total national debt of $55-billion bears interest at 3½ per cent. Three and a half per cent interest on $55-billion is $1,925,-000,000.

Our national income from all business, commerce, trade and industry will not exceed $37-billion. During the high peak of 1928-29 this total for all business was approximately $40-billion. Taking for granted the $40-billion figure, with the full return of prosperity, there would still be required the expenditure of $1,925,000,000 for interest alone.

To explain the matter in a still more concrete manner, one day out of every 3½ working days must be contributed by every laborer for national debt interest alone. One-third of every business transaction profit must be contributed by industry and commerce to maintain the interest on debt. Thirty-three and one-third per cent toll for a tax burden! How different from the biblical tithe of 10 per cent!

Another angle for the explanation of this tax burden is that there is no hope for an honest living annual wage for labor, production for profit for the farmer, a fair profit for every industry and professional worker, a decent education for every child, or security of the aged, unless there is a cessation of this unbearable tax on the part of the government.

How is this burden of government cost to be made lighter?

If the government persists in permitting the privately owned Federal Reserve System to manufacture money at no cost to itself but the paper, ink, printing, and to issue this so-called money into circulation, and then demand to be paid back with labor, agriculture, professional services and real goods, under the threat of confiscating homes, farms and factories—there is no guarantee of ever balancing the budget. It is simply permitting the unbalanced personal privilege of a few to trade paper and ink for wheat, cotton, labor, medical services and other goods of wealth or service value.

Therefore the first step in balancing the budget must be to restore to Congress the exercise of its authority to issue tax free money and permit people to pay back the national debt with money that is tax free.

THE MONEY CHANGERS

—*Ewing Galloway photo*

This painting by Marinus in the National Gallery, London, is one of the most popular pictures viewed by visitors; not that it is a work of beauty, but because the artist has made his two old human buzzards so genuinely convincing. By the flourish of the quill pen their debit of usury exacts tribute in toil and real wealth.

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More Plowing Under

Now that the Roosevelt administration has slaughtered pigs and plowed under cotton it is switching its philosophic mind to plowing under the next generation. From Missouri comes the edict under the influence, likely, of the New Deal deviltry, that those on relief must not be permitted to marry.

There is an old saying about leading a horse to water but not being able to make him drink. It can be modernized in Missouri by forbidding people to get a marriage license. The rest is left to your own imagination.

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Investors Warned Against Strike Risk

Government to Throw Aid on Side of Capital

A new development, carefully guarded from the reading public, hit the steel industry this week as manufacturers marshalled their forces to prevent mass unionization in plants throughout the country.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has learned authoritatively that financial services have begun to warn stockholders and investors to beware of industries threatened with labor strikes.

While the development is undoubtedly serious, and carries dire implications, it is difficult at this stage to predict which of the two warring factions—capital and labor—it might affect the more.

If precedents hold, the government will step in with an arbitration board before allowing the financial structure of the steel industry to be endangered. There will, of course, be a pretense that such action is being taken in the interests of labor.

Government Aids Employer

But, as in the case of the Detroit auto strike a few years ago, the action will really be a move to protect the profits of the manufacturers. The automobile strike negotiations in Washington witnessed the high-pressure methods which the administration, acting for the manufacturers, used on the labor representatives.

The auto owners refused to meet the labor group on equal terms. They refused even to enter the same office with them in the NRA headquarters of Gen. Hugh Johnson, who was acting as the government mediator.

When they did consent to a joint meeting, it was held in the White House after Johnson had succeeded in high-pressuring the laborites into accepting terms. Those terms, as everybody knows, were unsatisfactory from a standpoint of the auto workers.

Spies Avert Organization

The editorial pages of the nation are filled with comment on the current attempt of John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization to consolidate the workers of the steel plants.

The typical editor is careful to point out (for the benefit of his industrial advertisers) that a similar attempt failed in 1888; it failed again in 1892 at the time of the homestead strikes; and it failed later under the communistic auspices of Foster.

The industrial spy has been operating for a score of years in every great plant in America. The private detective agencies stand ready to send their sordid employes into the very ranks of labor itself to spread dissension.

Bid for Labor's Vote

Many observers see the "hooking in" of Lewis by President Roosevelt as comparable to the "hooking in" of William Green in the auto dispute.

Roosevelt is obviously on a fishing expedition for a share of the labor vote which Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for president, has won by his demand for a "living annual wage."

Shoe Co. Wage Plan is Hailed

The Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. plan to provide a living annual wage for workers entered its second year of operation this week as both management and employes praised the program as a "complete success."

Henry L. Nunn, president of the Milwaukee firm, in reviewing the year, announced that salaries were increased on an average of 12 per cent; no employe was discharged; the company realized a satisfactory profit; and overtime totaled only eight hours.

The basic idea of the plan, Mr. Nunn said, was to insure for his employes an annual (not an hourly) income, and to give each employe "a fair share of the selling price of every shoe produced."

CRAFT VS. MASS UNIONS

Almost everyone understands the organization of labor into craft unions. It is simply the consolidation of plumbers, carpenters, bricklayers, moulders, etc., into national groups, complete unto themselves and irrespective of employers.

That has been the predominant way of organizing labor in America.

But the entrance of mass production into American industry has created a new problem for labor to face.

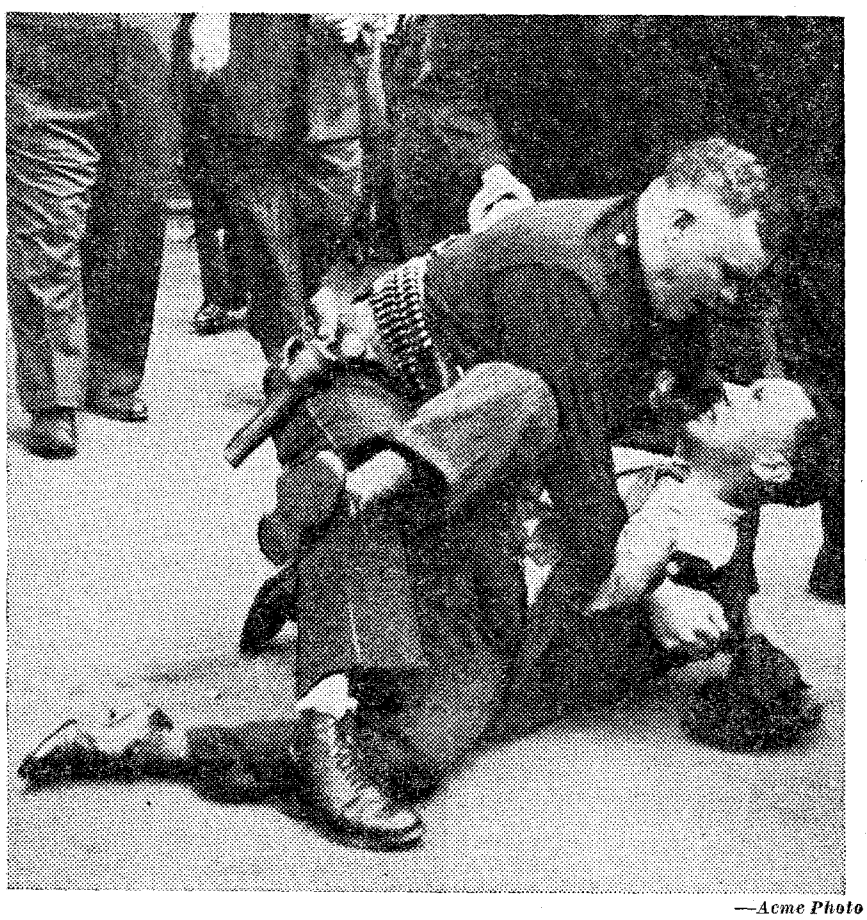
The question was asked: "Why are our factories filled with thousands upon thousands of working men who are unorganized and who bargain individually for wages, hours of labor and working conditions, competing with one another for the ever-lessening number of available jobs?"

Two groups have arisen in the ranks of labor; the one that defended the old craft union and the other that defended the industrial union. Both are able to present reasonable arguments.

But no friend of labor can intelligently favor craft unionism in the great mass production plants—steel, automobiles, meat packing, etc. In these centers crafts have lost their individuality and significance.

In a modern auto factory not 10 per cent of the workers are engaged in work that requires the skill of a craft or trade. Mass production has obliterated the need of personal skill.

MORE STRIKE "STATIC"



—Acme Photo

A POLICEMAN AT Camden, N. J., is shown wrestling with a striking RCA-Victor employe outside the plant. The striker, one of hundreds of pickets, is said to have provoked the fight with the policeman. A grand jury is investigating the strike.

Employers Do Not Discuss Wages With Company Unions

There are 593 corporations in America with their own company unions. Trade unions function in only 97 of these 593 companies.

The company union is not chosen voluntarily by the workers. In 35 per cent of the above-mentioned companies, you have to sign for membership in the company union if you expect employment.

In the other 65 per cent, the manufacturer has made it appear expedient for labor to join these camouflage organizations which are financed and directed by the corporation.

About two-thirds, or 200, of the company unions were established during the NRA. About 13 per cent of the 593 corporations, or 78, have actually reported to the government that **they have not even discussed wages or hours with representatives of their own unions since their creation.**

Labor Highlights

Endicott, N. Y.—Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company refuses to cut the wages of 18,500 workers but announces a pay cut for 500 executives and salaried employes. . . . George F. Johnson, chairman of board, announces salary reductions for executives were due to loss of business which he traced to the NRA. . . . "We're for the underdog," Johnson says, "and we believe in retrenching first where it won't hurt so much."

◆ ◆ ◆

Washington, D. C.—Philip Murray, leader in campaign to unionize steelmen, charges that steel mill operators are "setting up a veritable arsenal" in their efforts to forestall oganization of workers. . . . Declares he has reports that gunmen are being shipped into key centers of steel industry by the manufacturers.

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Middletown, Conn.—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross sends 30 state policemen to Remington-Rand typewriter factory after owners complain of strike demonstrations. . . . Striking employes offered no such protection from exploitation by the company.

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Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's new unemployment insurance law—first in the nation—goes into effect. . . . Under provisions of the law, 400,000 workers are eligible to receive benefits if they lose jobs after July 1. . . . Initial fund of $12,000,000 appropriated for first payments.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. tells employes they must not organize into a mass union and declares it will continue to maintain the open shop.

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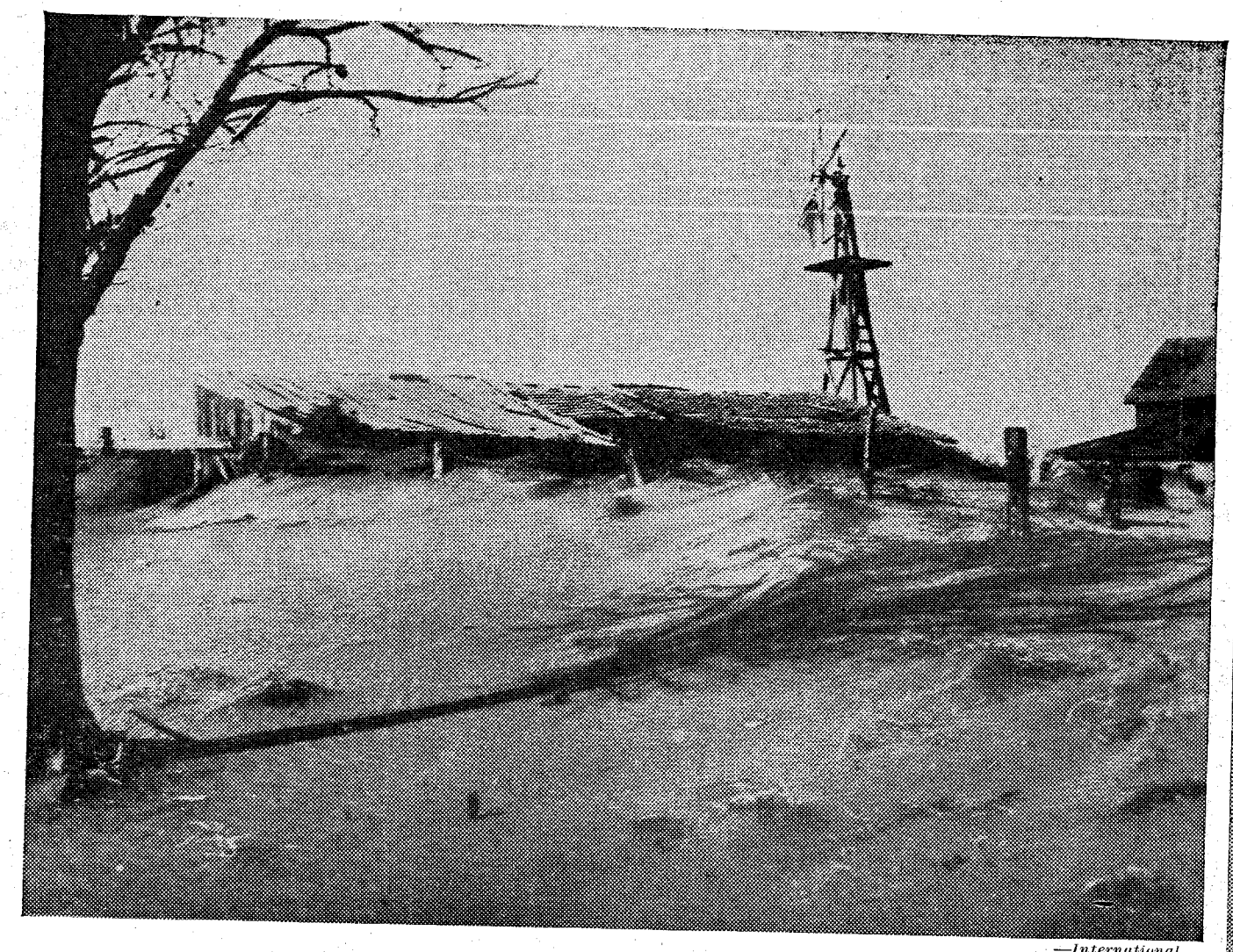

—International

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Congress shall org works for the conserv and forests, thereby c wealth, millions of job thousands of houses.

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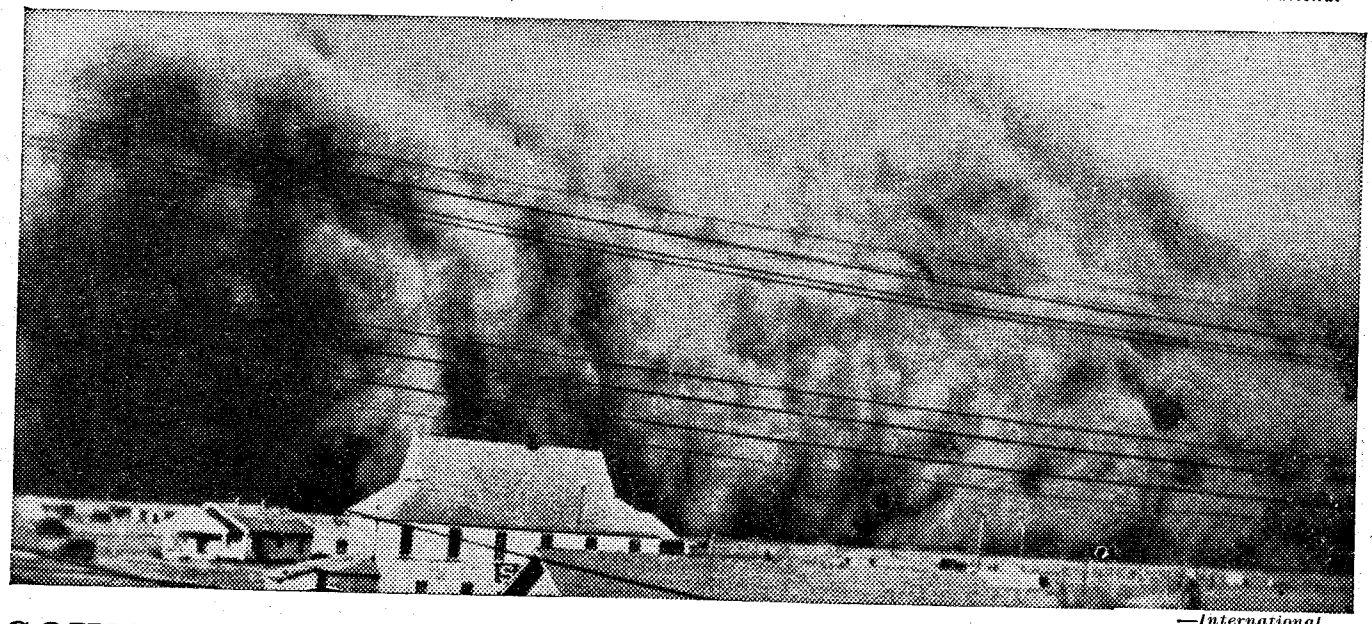

—International

GOING — The drouth of 1934 cost a billion dollars, brought hunger, thirst and death, burned up millions of acres of land that can never be tilled again.

THE CURE — W offered to Congress, throughout the Great water in the soil, mak country to sustain m inevitable desert now Rockies.

GOING — The drouth and financial loss, dama beyond repair, puts 3,000 a merciful but pointless

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THE PLATFORM
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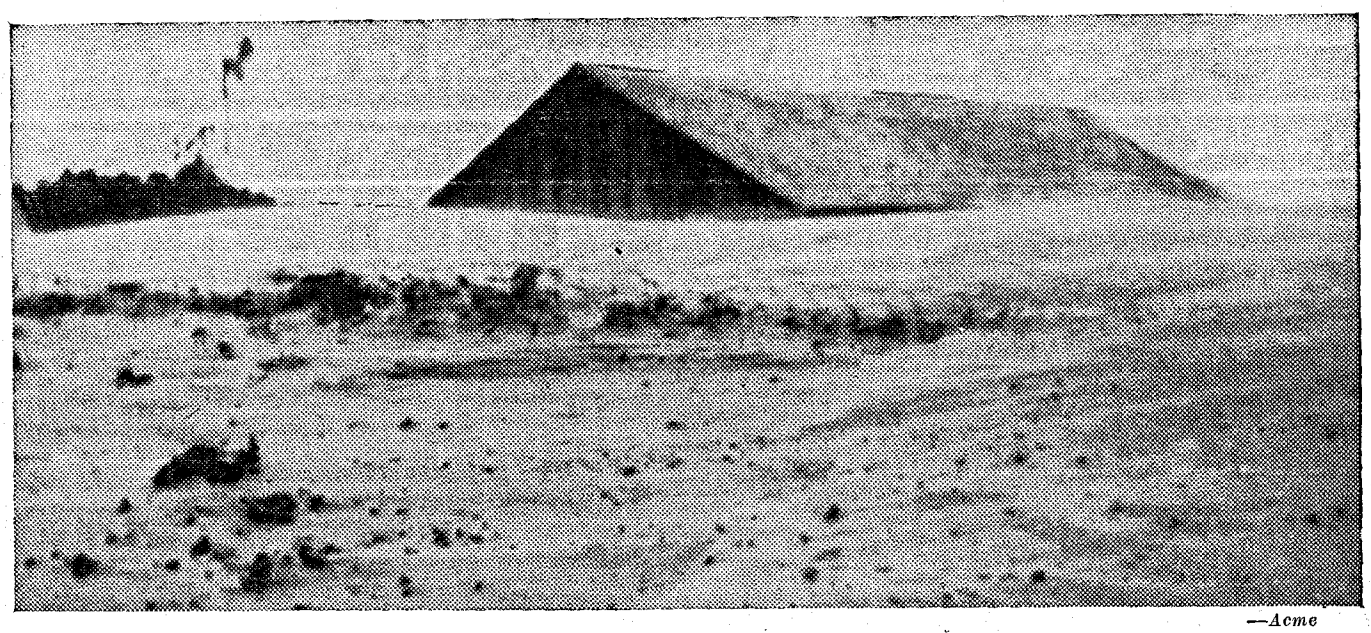

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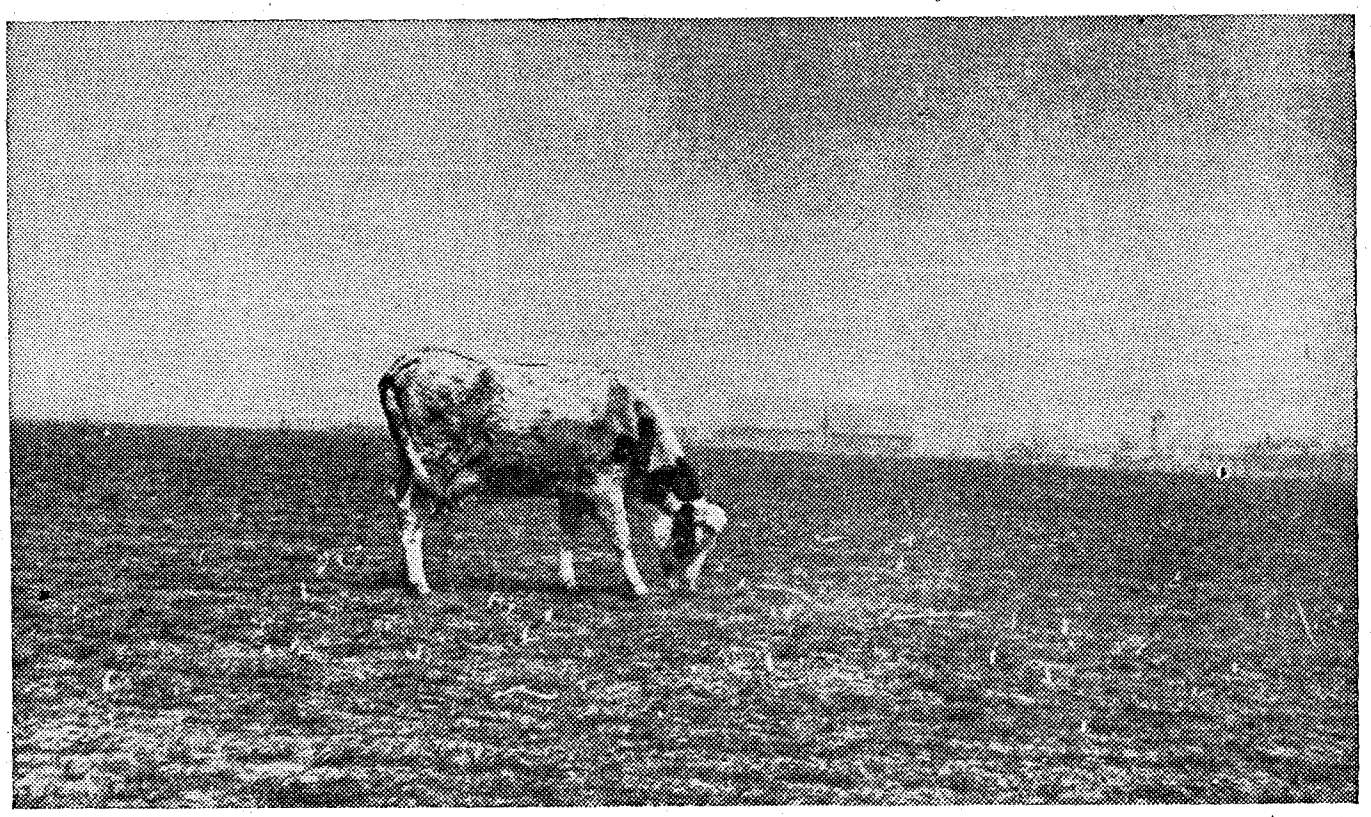

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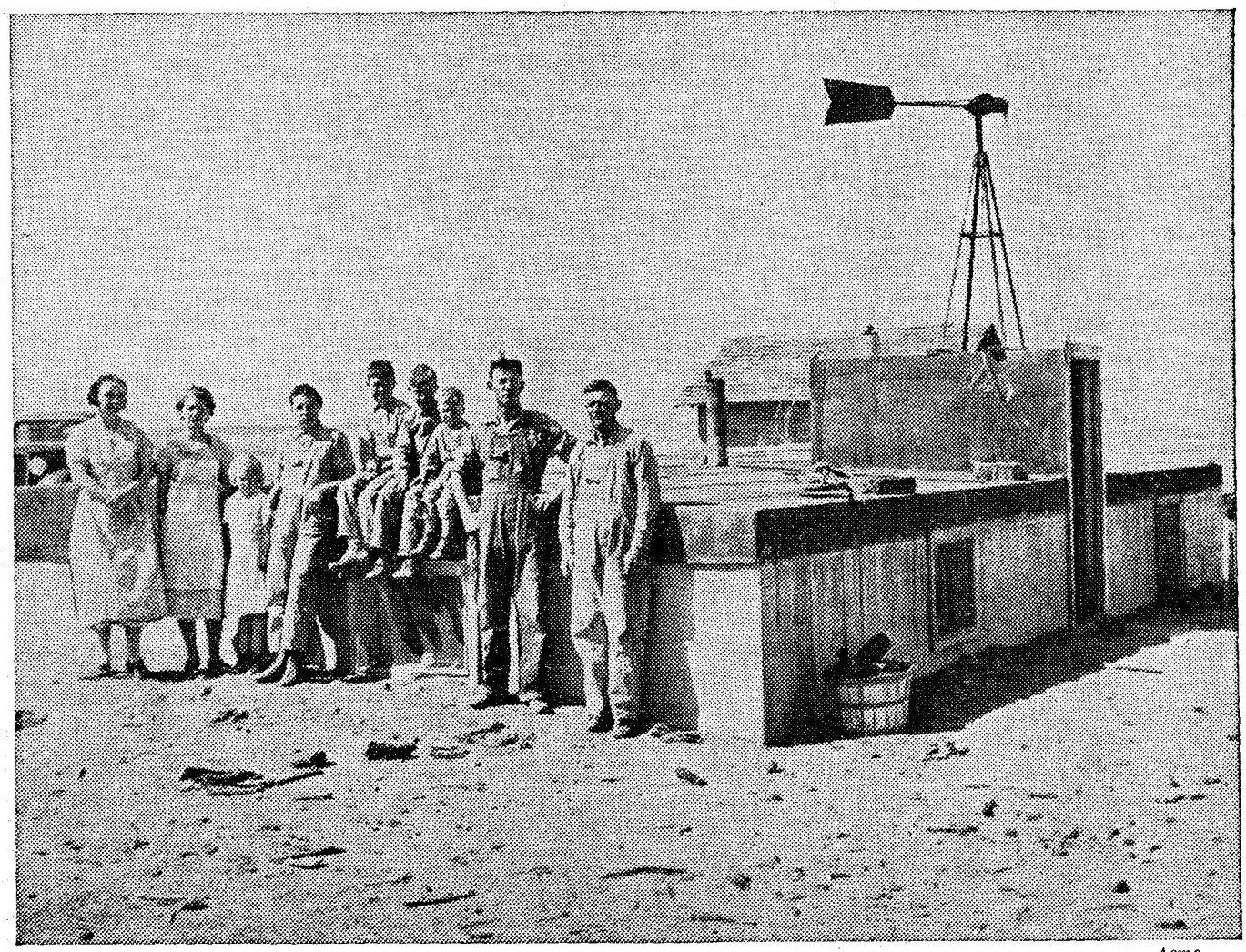

—Acme

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nore millions of acres of land
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GONE— More drouths will come with increasing frequency until the once fertile Great Plains are a non-productive desert. Expensive doles of the New Dealers can alleviate human suffering for a while, but can never remedy the cause—failure to conserve the water in the land.

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150,000 to Hear Fr. Coughlin at Cleveland

City Preparing "To Do Honor" For Huge Rally

Cleveland's municipal stadium on the Erie lake front is to be the scene of one of the most momentous gatherings in the history of the United States, when the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, founder and national president of the National Union for Social Justice, greets more than 150,000 enthusiastic Americans at the mammoth rally to be held on Sunday afternoon, August 16th—the closing day of the organization's first national convention.

The radio ears of the entire nation will be tuned in on the proceedings at Cleveland on that day. In this one gigantic living testimonial, the followers of the National Union for Social Justice will present to the world a lasting evidence of their organization's determined spirit and national strength.

City Makes Ready

With rates on hotel rooms reduced for the duration of the convention, and with railroad and bus fares already reduced, the Cleveland convention of the National Union offers an ideal vacation opportunity for everyone.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all who attend, and assurance has been given by the committee on arrangements that all persons attending will have an opportunity to witness some part of the proceedings of the convention proper.

Saturday, August 15th, has been designated "National Union for Social Justice Night" at the Great Lakes Exposition, in progress at Cleveland.

For hotel accommodations over the week-end of August 14, 15 and 16, please write or wire Walter D. Davis, grand marshal of the convention, 113 St. Clair Avenue, N. E., Cleveland.

Yes to Both Questions

To the Editor:

In the district in which I have formed a unit of the National Union for Social Justice, there is a residence that has 19 voters registered, but on election day only 7 voted. Does not this show lack of interest as citizens?

If the above question is too specific, I'll supplement it with another.

Are not voters remiss in their duties as citizens if after registering they do not vote?

Philadelphia, Penna.

—John A. Oebbecke.

Warning!

Members of the National Union are especially cautioned against signing petitions at the behest of various organizations and political groups. Many such movements and groups are seeking to USE the influence and the membership of the National Union. The only exception to this rule is made in the case of the Union Party, whose candidates for President and Vice President the National Union has already declared eligible for endorsation. Even in this case, members are urged to inform themselves that it is an official Union Party petition and not—as in some cases—some other movement which has preempted the name of the Union Party.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Maintain cost of living on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLE No. 9

No. 9—I believe in the cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer

The American farmer has been forced, over a period of ten years and more, to become a slave to a financial system which has unremittingly compelled him to produce at a loss instead of at a profit.

There are approximately 60 million farmers in this nation, including their wives and their children. These people form the backbone of our purchasing power. If they cannot produce at a profit, it is impossible for the laboring man in the city to make motor cars or clothing or other commodities whose sale is dependent upon the farmer's pocketbook.

Speculative wheat will sell, perchance, at $1 per bushel, but the farmers have been paid 40 to 60 cents a bushel for it when it did not profit them to operate. These are the same farmers who in 1929 contracted to buy their homes for ten thousand bushels of wheat, as it were. These are the same farmers who in 1936 are expected to pay anywhere from 15 thousand to 20 thousand bushels of wheat to retain these homes.

There is scarcely a farmer's organization in the United States which has not gone on official record against the present monetary system. The Frazier-Lemke Bill, which proposed direct relief to the farmers and the immediate addition of $3-billion of currency, has been defeated.

One of the strangest burlesques the government has ever witnessed in the past is the AAA. When we decry the destruction of cotton, corn and the sinful slaughter of pigs we condemn the Federal Reserve Banking System because, through its philosophy of the private control of credit which it renders scarce, it succeeded in persuading a branch of the banker-minded government to initiate through the United States Chamber of Commerce this tragic failure.

The National Union for Social Justice intends to support the farmer who should organize against this outrage of being victimized by a privately owned central bank.

Just as much as it is the business of the Department of Labor to protect the laborer and his union, so it is the business of the Department of Agriculture to protect the farmer and his union.

Chance to Sell Money Book

There are constantly new ways coming into existence making it possible for units to lighten the burden of their expenses. One of these is to sell copies of Father Coughlin's book, "Money—Questions and Answers." Unit presidents should ascertain the number of books his particular unit will be able to use.

A brief set of rules governing the sale of this book have been set up and, if they are followed, this method is certain to prove successful.

1. The book may be sold for 50 cents.
2. Pay the Central Office 25 cents, toward the cost of production and handling.
3. You will be responsible for all the copies which we will deliver to you. There will be no returns of any kind.
4. The books will be sent express and a bill will be rendered within a week or ten days.
5. The books may be sold by the younger members of your family or they may be placed in offices, stores or any other advantageous place.
6. If you employ a younger member of your family, be just to him and divide some of the profits with him. This, of course, to be left to the discretion of the local unit.

Mail your order to Social Justice Publishing Company, P. O. Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Handling Unit Funds

What is the proper procedure to follow regarding the handling of unit funds?

Wherever possible a personal checking account should be opened with the names of the president and treasurer appearing thereon. However, if this does not seem advantageous in any particular case, the decision is to be left up to the officers and members of a unit.

For Foreign Readers

Are there copies of the sixteen principles printed in foreign languages?

No. However, in a number of cases the Congressional District president has had this done for those units whose members are unable to read the English language.

Union Label Important . .

Is it necessary that all printing done by units bear a union label?

Yes, this is most necessary. Since the National Union is trying to do everything possible to help the laboring man it is deemed advisable to see that this regulation is carried out.

Interest in Meetings

Will you please give a few suggestions in your question and answer column on how to make a unit meeting interesting and successful?

First, be sure the meeting is conducted according to the rules of parliamentary law. See that all members are notified of the time and place of the meeting at a date early enough to allow them to make arrangements to attend. Make contact with the National State Supervisor for your particular state and secure a guest speaker. Be sure that your meeting is conducted in a harmonious manner and that there are no unnecessary complaints or quarrels directed to the chair. Bear in mind, in planning your meeting, the class of people you have enrolled in your particular unit and arrange matters to the taste of these persons. Be sure the business part of your meeting does not last longer than one hour and a half.

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Press Hails Union Party

Progressive Miner:

"This joining together in attack and criticism by individuals and parties of all shades seems to be an indication that perhaps at last in the United States a party has arisen with a philosophy which threatens to expose the dual nature of the Democrats, Republicans, Communists and their affiliates.

"We think the events of the past few months have proven to close observers that the higher-ups in the Republican and Communist, and perhaps the Socialist, parties would be more than pleased to have the re-election of the Roosevelt administration. . . .

"We are wondering if there has not been made an important move for the workers of this nation—and toward their emancipation—by the birth of the Union Party—which so many of the old gang of bunkers, debunkers and misleaders seem to fear."

Ethan (S. D.) Enterprise:

"Through no fault of their own, the many citizens that we meet in everyday life have been given the idea that the Union party was organized for the reason of defeating President Roosevelt at the polls. That is an erroneous consideration and conclusion. The real fact is that the Republicans know that they will run third in the race and, of course, are trying to discourage all voters when thinking about Lemke. The Union party will draw as many votes from one party as the other."

Marblehead (Mass.) Messenger:

"Mr. Lemke's new Union party's platform is the only one that really says anything definite and concrete and seems to contain but one plank that may buckle—the 14th, proposing the limitation by Federal law of the net income of any individual in any one year. . . . Every other plank in this platform is, however, in the writer's opinion, sound, sane, fair, and practical, and is well worth every voter's thought before commitment by ballot at the polls in November."

Syracuse Post-Standard:

"A new political party is in the field. Its platform enunciates its intentions. That platform should be subjected to the impartial and thoughtful and critical consideration of the American people. It is good or bad, right or wrong, sound or unsound."

Akron Beacon-Journal

"Representative Lemke, best known for his co-authorship of the $3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, has vented his bitterest criticism of Roosevelt over monetary and farm policies. He has been a consistent advocate of what he termed "intelligent expansion of the currency" and a vitriolic opponent of Secretary Wallace's crop curtailment schemes. The Lemke presidential drive seems certain to deprive the Republicans of satisfying very large farm and labor elements' demands on the currency question."

A TRUE SHORT STORY

I am a man very close to the 82-mile post. I have lived all my long life in the great state of Michigan. Worked like a horse all my life.

Have a family, been sober and industrious, and a good citizen. I never have been connected with any political robberies, and am doing my best today to get an honest living, and to take care of those I love, and of those who love me.

It is true I have had a small allowance from the so-called welfare, but about two weeks ago I was warned that should I persist in not deeding my home over, I would be cut off from any further assistance. This was very abruptly carried out.

I know of other cases like my own, and with all due respect, I want to ask the readers of Social Justice, if they ever heard of the Jesse James gang, John Dillinger and his gang, or the Capone mob of Chicago, ever having fallen into that category of degradation?

I do not consider that I ever have asked anyone to give me anything, but merely to return to me in this emergency a small portion of what I have handed out in taxes for the past years. For I have paid excessive taxes on six farms, and nine houses and lots in Michigan. The last one I took in the wild, cleared and improved it, to make a home in which to end my days, and the Federal Land Bank stole that.

I started empty handed eight years ago, and now have quite a nice comfortable home, all paid for, which I am now invited to divvy up, but by the Eternal I shall never do it!

I want to advise all old pioneers who read this:

NEVER PART WITH YOUR HOME!

Editor's Note—The editors of Social Justice have awarded this week's True Short Story prize of $5 to Mr. James Lovely, Box 193, Howard City, Michigan, for this honest and moving human document. With all his troubles the writer can still see through to hope. His letter ends: "As every cloud has a silver lining, look a little out for your coming ballot and make a supreme effort to CLEAN HOUSE."

The People Speak:

To the Editor:

Congratulations to you and the National Union on your endorsation of candidates for president and vice-president. Had there been no third party, I would have voted for neither Roosevelt nor Landon. You gave us common people a chance to show where we stand.

Come on, you members of the National Union. This summer is no time to idle or sleep. Attend the meetings of your unit and support it. Try to get new members. You farmers and laborers, and the Townsend people, let's all get together and elect an honest man for president.

George Willing

Chesaning, Mich.

New Party the Way Out

To the Editor:

I believe 100 per cent in the platform that has been adopted by the Union party. I realize the time is ripe for every patriotic American to be ready to vote for the issue and not for the personality. The politicians have been our dictators long enough.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, in his magazine of August 10, 1935, said: "It is my firm conviction that we must have complete control of credit and monetary policies in the public interest. It is also my conviction that past experience has demonstrated that we cannot expect either a unified policy or a policy in the public interest under the existing system."

It is my own conviction that the only way out is for the people to stand by the Union party. With Mr. Lemke president and Mr. O'Brien vice-president, America could be restored to the Americans and the money changers driven from the temple.

George M. Perry

Fairhaven, Mass.

Straws in Red Wind

To the Editor:

It has been charged on the floor of the House of Representatives that John Collier, head of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior, is trying to foster communism and paganism among our American Indians. This charge has been substantiated by missionaries. Mr. Collier seems to be weaning the red man from Christianity and reintroducing pagan practices against the wishes of the Indians themselves.

For one thing, he has had communists from Mexico, notably Dr. Moses Haenz, in this country to indoctrinate our Indians with collectivist ideas.

In the state department we have Josephus Daniels, backed by his chief, Cordel Hull, aiding and abetting the communistic government of Mexico. These Mexicans have not hesitated to cross the border to "get their men" while the American border officials looked the other way.

Another bureau of the Interior Department, that of Insular Possessions, has been teaching birth control to the people of Puerto Rico. At the head of this bureau is Dr. Ernest Gruening, whose books and articles in the Nation and elsewhere show plainly that he is in hearty sympathy with the Russian experiment.

These few cases, though mere straws in the wind, are evidence that the present administration is supporting communism.

Lewiston, Maine **Subscriber**

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 3

Chocolate words to coat a political pill!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Lovely and idealistic as this exchange of regrets, this expression of patriotic self-sacrifice are, it is a cruel way to use Jim Farley.

Jim is supposed to handle the political end of the New Deal—and Jim said that the American people were so steamed up and so sold on the New Deal that Mr. Roosevelt would carry all 48 states—it would really not be much of a contest.

Well, the American people have paid enough to get a variety of entertainment.

So let Jim Farley do his best as buffoon; and let Murphy be the virtuoso; Roosevelt the impressario.

It is developing into a really good show, the New Deal leap-frogging.

The lines are beautiful or funny—as they are spoken out on the stage. The back-stage business is crude, elemental. The instructions behind the scenes sound something like this:

"Lehman, I'll jump over your back into New York. Murphy, over yours I'll jump into Michigan. Norris, I'll hop over you into Nebraska. Bob La Follette, over you into Wisconsin."

That's necessary because Jim Farley was wrong—it isn't a "pushover" for the New Deal.

And from what you hear and see out front, you would never suspect it was just a game of leap-frog.

It sure is great to be an American!

◆ ◆ ◆

Murphy on his return to Michigan was quoted to this effect:

"If I should be nominated and elected, it would be my aim to establish in this state those humane and enlightened social conditions envisioned by the New Deal. I would seek also to modernize and simplify the business of government by the application, so far as possible, of progressive methods employed in private business.

"To insure sound and stable government, public expenditures should not be permitted to exceed income except in conditions of extreme public emergency."

Even starry-eyed Frank should know that he can't establish anything New Dealish in the state of Michigan and keep public expenditures within public income.

Perhaps, mercifully, they have kept the news of our federal debt from our little brothers in the Philippines.

But Frank should learn that the people of Michigan will respond to anything but that kind of a joke. The New Deal and "living within your income" are opposites. And it's getting to the point where it is no longer a joke, in Michigan—or anywhere else.

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Jim Farley said that this would probably be the dirtiest political campaign ever waged.

Jim takes life altogether too seriously. It isn't going to be the dirtiest campaign—it looks as though it is going to be the funniest campaign in our history.

Beyond question, it's a jolly thing to be an American.

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What Congress Didn't Do . . .

All Points of Social Justice Were Flouted

Since March 4th, 1933, two strange Congresses have met, under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as president of the United States.

The fact that these were Congresses of "yes-men" is so obvious that keen students of constitutional government see in the New Deal the disintegration of the constitutional government conceived and organized by the Founding Fathers.

The responsibility of legislation under the New Deal rests squarely upon the individuals who dominate Congress and the "yes-men" who obey the dictates of that domination.

Failed Human Rights

Viewed from the 16 principles of social justice, these are the things the New Deal did not do:

1. They did not protect liberty of conscience or liberty of education. They refused to become the good neighbor to Mexico, permitting that communistic republic on the south to ride rough-shod over the human liberties.

2. Congress, under the New Deal, refused a just and living wage to the employes of the government itself. First, by drastically cutting the wages of the lesser employes of government and second, in refusing any clearcut definition of a prevailing wage, as outlined in the McCarran Amendment to the Public Works Act.

3. The New Deal refused to drive the money changers from the temple or to limit the absolute control of the monetary system of this nation by private bankers.

Violated Property Rights

4. The New Deal refused to protect the institution of private property. First, by acquiring great acreage of private lands for private use under the resettlement schemes of Rexford Guy Tugwell; and secondly, yet far more important, by the establishment of a chartered corporation under the laws of Delaware, known as the Emergency Leasing Corporation. This corporation was empowered to acquire any factory in the United States to manufacture any product under any trademark or patent and to dispose of the product by sale, lease, donation or otherwise.

5. The New Deal failed to uphold the right of private property by controlling it for the public good. The munition makers are still the merchandisers of murder. The Electric Boat Company, the duPonts, the Morgans, still extend their spheres of operation beyond the territorial limits of the United States into the field of international politics.

6. The New Deal has done nothing to abolish the privately owned Federal Reserve banking system, but rather, by a series of Congressional acts, has increased the power of that privately owned system and protected its profits.

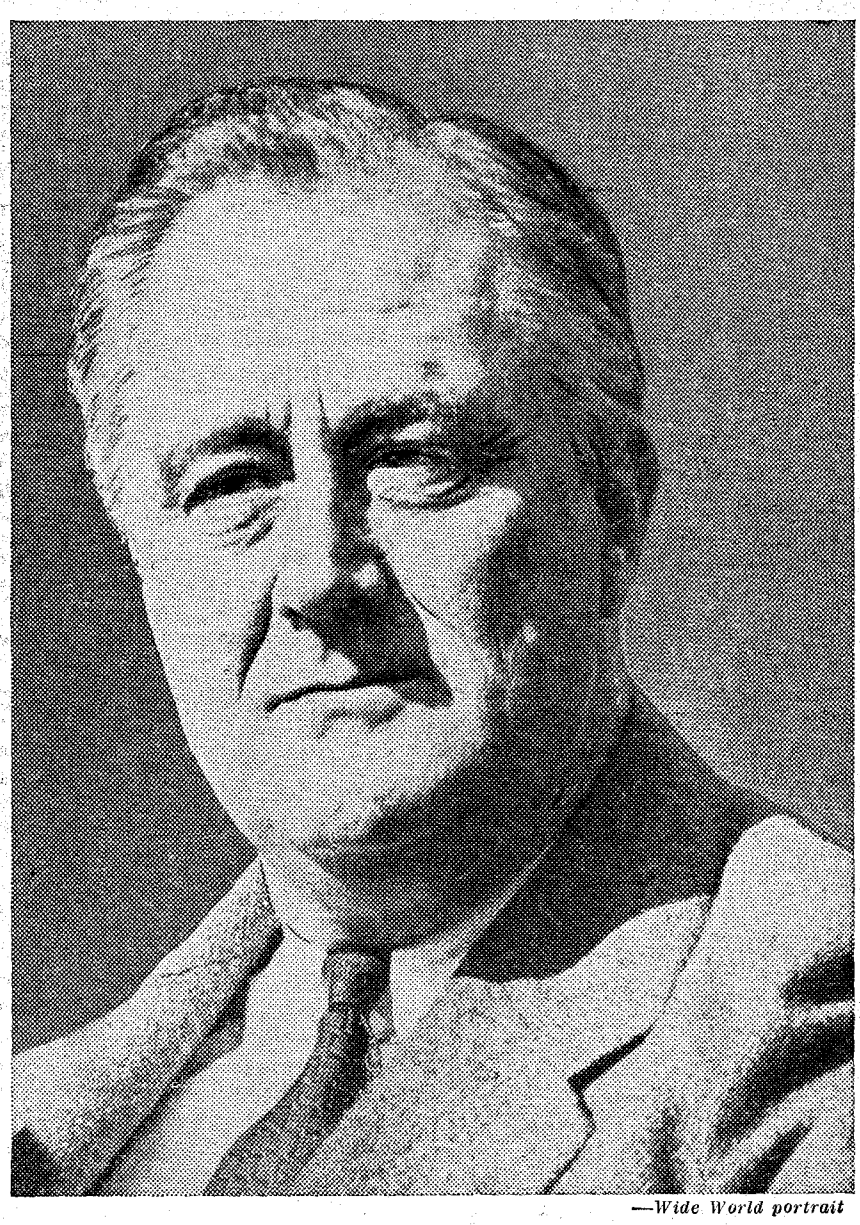
7. The New Deal has done nothing to restore to Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

DEFICIT UPON DEFICIT

Here is a chart of annual deficits of the government for the last six years:

1931—462 million dollars
1932—2.7 billion dollars
1933—2.6 billion dollars
1934—3.6 billion dollars
1935—3 billion dollars
1936—5.4 billion dollars

STRANGE INTERLUDE: 1932-36



—*Wide World portrait*

"Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poorhouse."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, July 30, 1932.

Boosted Living Costs

8. The New Deal has done nothing to maintain the cost of living on an even keel. Rather, living costs are soaring, particularly the costs for those articles of food which are the necessities of the poor.

9. The American farmer is not receiving the cost of production plus a fair profit. He was given only dark treasury grants, later taken from him by taxation.

10. The New Deal passed the National Labor Relations act, but failed to follow it by the proper protection of labor against the spies, the strike breakers and the vested interests of wealth and intellect now best represented by the paid propaganda of the United States Steel Corporation in the press of the country.

11. The New Deal has failed to reduce the bonded debt of the United States by a single dollar, but instead has raised the net debt by practically ten billions of dollars.

12. The New Deal refused to pass the Ashhurst Amendment to the Home Owners Loan act, removing the tax-exempt feature of the government bond.

13. The New Deal has failed to realize that out of the national wealth close to sixty billion dollars is now represented by tax-exempt bonds and has refused to recognize this form of wealth as taxable.

Taxed the Poor

14. On all sides the New Deal has increased the excise tax, the sales tax, and in general, the indirect taxation of the poor.

15. The New Deal has refused to take any definite stand against war, satisfying itself with the platitude of a "good neighbor" policy while it appropriates a billion and a quarter dollars for the combined use of the army and the navy, sends Norman Davis as a roving ambassador-at-large to play the game with the League of Nations, recognizes communistic Russia, and prepares for a new war to perpetuate the bond and money racket of the internationalists.

16. The New Deal, by the sixteen points of Social Justice, has failed, and failed miserably, to legislate on behalf of the poor, despite the doles, the bread lines, the relief measures. There are still twelve million unemployed; there are still thirty million in the ranks of the gainfully employed working at less than a living wage.

We are still wedded to the diabolical philosophy of scarcity; crop curtailment—grass and hay in place of our chief crops; live stock production in place of crops, forests in place of livestock, and, in general, the impoverishment of the nation and its people.

Cost of Congress In Round Figures

The last session of Congress will cost the taxpayer around $20-billion in appropriations, but it will also cost about $14-million for the actual operation of the federal legislative mills.

So say Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, all-seeing and telling Washington correspondents.

The writing pair break down the cost as follows:

"Most of this (14 million) is in salaries, but $400,000 is for free mail, $1,700,000 for maintenance of the Capitol, and $500,000 for the printing of the Congressional Record.

"The Record costs $50 a page for every day during the session."

Considering how little has been accomplished for the large outlay of money, it has been suggested that J. Edgar Hoover and his G-men go after the congressmen for accepting money under false pretenses.

Nye, Townsend Provide Drama For Inquiries

Led by Senator Gerald P. Nye's two-fisted inquiry into the war activities of the munitions-makers, the 74th Congress was featured by four major investigations.

Nye, a republican of North Dakota, finally completed his work after a two-year examination of the international bank-munition alliance during which repeated attempts were made by those accused to check and discredit him.

On the one hand, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, mouthpiece of Wall Street, tried to scuttle the investigation by turning it into a clash of personalities. On the other Father Charles E. Coughlin vigorously defended Nye, exposed Glass, and demanded that funds for the inquiry be continued.

The Black lobby committee, another investigating group, lost out after injunction suits were filed against it by William Randolph Hearst.

The chief House probes were those into the utilities and the Townsend movement. The latter, an avowed political plot against Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the old-age pension plan, went to pieces when Dr. Townsend walked out of the committee room.

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Another Year of Debts . . .

The Man Friday

—*Acme Photo*

Gentleman Jim Farley, postmaster general of the United States (on furlough); chairman Democratic national committee; chairman New York State Democratic committee; and No. 1 patronage dispenser of the New Deal Administration.

Farley, Under Gun, Accepts Civil Service

The Civil Service measure passed by the last session of the Roosevelt Congress was a gesture inspired by the "pot and kettle" maneuverings of White House yes-men.

The president had succeeded for three long years in suppressing bills to restrict patronage—he had avoided taking government employes off the political basis and putting them on the merit basis.

The new bill requires that civil service employes shall be compelled to file an affidavit that, in obtaining promotions, they have not solicited any political influence, directly or indirectly.

It was a reply to the civil service plank of the Republican platform, adopted at Cleveland. Had the G. O. P. not taken action, the Roosevelt dominated Congress would undoubtedly have continued its policy of throttling civil service legislation.

Under the direction of Jim Farley, chief of the Democratic National Committee, thousands of workers have been placed on government payrolls without regard to individual merit. There are many other thousands who have passed civil service examinations, but who, because they have no political backing, have never received jobs.

Money Spent Is 6.4 Billions Over Income

Another Treasury year is at an end and the picture of our national finances is darker than ever.

Every year since 1930 the United States Treasury has sunk deeper and deeper into the hole of debt.

This year the amount of money spent is $5,400,000,000 more than the money taken in by the government.

The matter of a deficit in excess of $5-billion for just one fiscal year apparently does not worry President Roosevelt and his Men-About-Congress, else they would not have spent so lavishly with the taxpayers' money.

Their only concern at this time is to fool American voters into allowing the New Deal to "play house" for another four years.

But it is a serious problem to the present and future generations who must pay the bill.

The latest Treasury deficit brings the total to nearly $18-billion since 1931, says David Lawrence, noted political writer and editor of The United States News.

"That," says Lawrence, "is the amount paid out for operating expenses, for relief, for public works, for farm bounties, for soldiers' bonuses over and above the amount collected through taxes.

"Since the 1933 fiscal year the Treasury has gone deeper and deeper into the hole in a deliberate attempt to reverse the trend of debt by stirring business activity."

In other words, Roosevelt has tried to spend the nation out of debt.

It hasn't worked, as the figures clearly show.

Last Session Both Comedy and Tragedy

The last session of Congress closed with but one distinction to its credit; and that distinction is a very dubious one indeed.

It has the honor, if you will, of being the greatest spending agency in the history of the nation.

Considering the session from a standpoint of bigger and better boondoggling, it was a comedy.

Considering it from the more serious standpoint of lavish extravagance with the people's money, it was a tragedy.

Appropriations totaled $10,104,765,521.78, exceeding by more than half a billion the previous record of $9,579,756,510 spent by the same Congress in 1935.

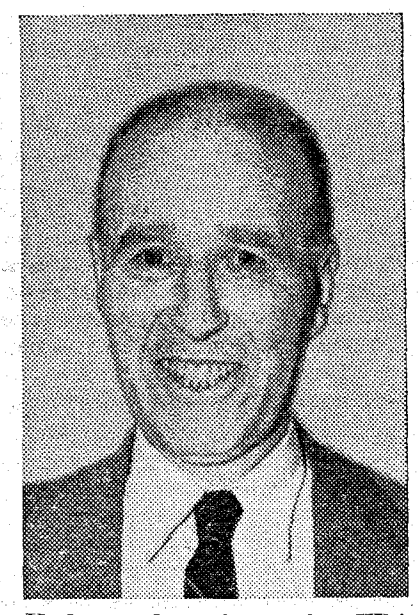
In cold figures, this represents an expenditure three times the total revenue of the government for 1935, and 10 times the cost of the government before the World War.

◆ ◆ ◆

Attention, Massachusetts!

All members of the National Union should see to it that they are registered as Independents, so that they will be eligible to vote for National Union endorsees at the primary, whether the endorsed candidate is either a Republican or a Democrat.

Roosevelt Smashes Frazier-Lemke Bill



Under orders from the White House, the Frazier-Lemke farm bill was first gagged in Rep. John J. O'Connor's (New York) Rules Committee, which refused the measure the democratic principle of being heard on the floor of the people's Congress.

When this double-dealing was exposed by Father Coughlin the bill was finally brought to the floor and assassinated. Had it passed it would have rescued farmers and laborers from a devouring burden of debt, and would have forestalled mortgage foreclosures now occurring at the rate of more than 2,000 a day.

HERE'S THE BILL

Here is an itemized account of how the 74th Congress squandered the taxpayers' money:

Second session:

Supplemental deficiency bill	$ 368,234,000.00
Agriculture	195,565,606.00
District of Columbia	43,500,000.00
Independent offices (including bonus)	2,934,751,000.00
Interior	151,425,195.00
Legislative	23,314,428.00
Navy	526,546,532.00
State, Justice, Commerce and Labor	115,102,400.00
Treasury-Postoffice	992,524,892.00
War	572,446,844.00
Deficiency (including relief)	2,675,397,537.96
	$ 8,598,808,434.96
Permanent appropriation, such as interest on public debt	1,505,957,086.82
	$10,104,765,521.78
First session	
Appropriations totaled	$ 9,579,756,510.00
Total cost, both sessions	$19,684,432,021.78

New Dealers Spend Millions For Boondoggling Projects

[*Taken from the speech of Representative Clare G. Fenerty of Pennsylvania, printed in the Congressional Record.*]

With ever-quickening pace, the New Deal gleefully rushes the American people toward national bankruptcy and individual ruin at the rate of $20-million a day—half of it a deficit—over $13,000 a minute, day and night.

The Democrats are sending you such a tidy bill for their professional services that, by the end of the year, the national debt shall have reached the staggering sum of $35-billion.

Such a sum is not merely money. It is the result of years of labor by millions of toiling, striving, suffering human beings.

Do you realize that if you work six days a week at the average American income you are obliged to toil Monday and Tuesday for the government before you begin to earn anything for your family? About one-third of your income is paid out in taxes.

Even the most reckless American has a right to be perturbed when he sees the money wrung from him in taxes—squandered for silly projects of no abiding value.

What! No Malaria?

As an example of this policy at its worst the county of Weschester, N. Y., was recently sent several tons of chloride of lime from the W. P. A. "for disinfecting floor areas." It was to be used for "malaria-control" projects.

So Westchester put on its spectacles and searched all over for a good case of malaria, only to discover that no one ever has had malaria in all of Westchester's history.

Jersey City received $1,733 of your money to build bird houses. Jamestown, N. J., was allotted $40,000 for improving a football field and erecting a grandstand to seat 3,000 persons, although there are only 2,000 inhabitants in the town and the school has never had a football team.

And while some of you California people may have difficulty in keeping your roof from leaking, President Roosevelt has seen to it that the horses at the state fair in Kern county could experience no such trouble, for he allocates $4,200 for this purpose.

Baths for Dogs

There are more efficacious ways to spend the people's money than in teaching tap dancing to Chesapeake Bay lobstermen and clam diggers or counting caterpillars in thousands of towns, or in providing a $25,000 haven for homeless dogs at Memphis, where the animals are to have shower baths.

The Department of Agriculture published at your expense a dissertation on the love life of the bull frog, and followed that with a study on the love life of the cow.

The New Dealers allotted $62,000 to repair the community center in Burlington, Vt.—and there is no such building.

Millions of dollars of your money have been wasted upon such projects as paying men and women to teach grand opera to Ozark mountaineers, to make dolls out of old inner tubes, to write poems within a vocabulary of 900 words.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, is the government of planned economy which costs you $650-million a year more than your food, clothing and rent.

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Frazier-Lemke Amendment is Lost in Senate

By the Farm Editor

In the closing days of the Seventy-Fourth Congress Senator Frazier of North Dakota introduced an amendment to the Guffey Coal bill which was simply another Frazier-Lemke bill.

Senator Frazier pointed out that in 1935 the Federal Land Bank had outright foreclosures of 9,964 farms and acquired otherwise, either by voluntary deed or compromises, nearly 3,000 additional farms, so that the total acquisition was 13,028 farms. Yet this Federal Land Bank is government financed and bears but the smallest proportion of the total farm mortgage holdings in the country.

The senator contrasted our attitude with that of Denmark, a land of homes. Low rates of interest and easy terms of payment are provided by the Danish government, to the end that more than 90 per cent of the people of Denmark own their own homes and their farms.

Brazil Cancels Debt

The senator then pointed to Brazil, where farm debt had become such a serious problem that two years ago, by decree, farm debts were reduced 50 per cent. The government canceled the debts to the debtors and paid the creditors in bonds of the sovereign state. The reason this action was taken in Brazil was that because prices had gone down on land and farm products and it was impossible for the farmer to pay his creditors.

Senator Frazier pictured the farm population of the United States as between 20 and 25 per cent of the total population and the value of farm property between 20 and 25 per cent of the total, but that the income of the American farmer varied between 6.6 and 7.8 per cent of the national income.

Refutes Inflation Myth

"This is called by some inflation," the senator said. "In the bill the paper money to be issued is limited so that there shall not be outstanding at any one time more than $3-billion. We do not think that is inflation in any way. Bank credits during the last 6 years have been reduced throughout the United States by $6,500,000,000. Three billion dollars would be less than a 50 per cent reflation of the amount deflated.

"The president of the American federation sent a letter to the House which was read on the floor of the House when the Frazier-Lemke bill was before the House, in which he stated that this $3-billion of new money would bring better prices for farm commodities. That is what we want, to have the price of farm commodities brought up high enough to give the farmer cost of production plus a fair profit. He is entitled to that. The coal miners are entitled to a living wage. The farmers are also entitled to it."

The vote on the Frazier amendment to the Guffey Coal bill was a vote on Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing. The amendment was rejected. The vote was Yeas 17, Nays 34, not voting 44, as follows:

YEAS—17

Bachman	George
Benson	Gibson
Bilbo	Holt
Bone	McGill
Borah	McNary
Bulow	Murray
Capper	Sheppard
Caraway	Thomas, Okla.
Frazier	

NAYS—34

Adams	Bailey
Ashurst	Barkley
Brown	McKellar
Burke	Metcalf
Byrnes	Minton
Connally	Neely
Copeland	Norris
Davis	O'Mahoney
Dieterich	Pittman
Duffy	Radcliffe
Guffey	Robinson
Hale	Schwellenbach
Hastings	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Truman
King	Van Nuys
Lewis	Wagner
Lonergan	Walsh

NOT VOTING—44

Austin	Loftin
Bankhead	Logan
Barbour	Long
Black	McAdoo
Bulkley	McCarran
Byrd	Maloney
Carey	Moore
Chavez	Murphy
Clark	Norbeck
Coolidge	Nye
Costigan	Overton
Couzens	Pope
Dickinson	Reynolds
Donahey	Russell
Gerry	Shipstead
Glass	Smith
Gore	Steiwer
Harrison	Townsend
Hatch	Tydings
Johnson	Vandenberg
Keyes	Wheeler
La Follette	White

Of these not voting Senators La Follette and Nye declared themselves for the amendment.

The following were paired:

Costigan, of Colorado, with Keyes, of New Hampshire.

Donahey, of Ohio, with Austin of Vermont.

Reynolds, of North Carolina, with Barbour, of New Jersey.

McAdoo, of California, with Nye, of North Dakota.

Glass, of Virginia, with Shipstead, of Minnesota.

Steiwer, of Oregon, with Wheeler, of Montana.

In other words, these men were absent at the time the vote was taken and had arranged that their votes of party questions offset one another, in each instance a Republican is paired with a Democrat. Yet on a particular bill such as this the general pairs yield no information as to how the senator would have voted had he been present.

Wallace Finally Reveals A. A. A. Check Rake-Off

Forced finally to show his hand, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace unwillingly submitted to Congress, just before adjournment, a list of those who received the huge benefit payments under the AAA.

The Secretary's report disclosed that a group of 300 large farm corporations had received more than $10,000 a year each in payments, and that $38,460,000 had been distributed in this higher bracket over a three-year period.

SOCIAL JUSTICE published this fact in an exclusive story on April 17, while the Secretary of Agriculture had the report under lock and key.

Sugar producers got the biggest slice of the unlawful AAA pie. Wealthy cotton interests (the same interests who fought to preserve share-crop slavery) in Arkansas and Mississippi also received big checks, as did the owners of rice farms in Louisiana, a wheat ranch in Montana and a hog farm in California.

The New Deal paid out $51,066 in wheat benefits to the Campbell Farming Corp., of Montana, owned by Thomas D. Campbell, "wheat king of the West." Campbell was formerly a Republican but he changed his politics to New Deal just before the AAA program went into effect.

An Arkansas farmer was paid $199,000 for not producing cotton, a Florida cane sugar producer was given a million dollars in taxpayers' money for curtailing his crop, and a single Florida tobacco grower received a bounty of $41,450 for the same reason.

Wealthy farm operators of Montana received $6,302,386 in wheat benefits.

The Sutter Basin Corp., Ltd., and the Sutter Improvement Co., of California, received a total of $134,834 in wheat checks. The Bank of American National Trust & Saving Association in California was paid $47,357, while James Irvine, of Fresno County, Calif., received a total of $47,409.

The largest cotton payments went to Lee Wilson & Co., Mississippi County, Ark., which received $392,702, and the Delta & Pine Land Co., of Mississippi, $318,287. Oscar Johnson, manager of the AAA cotton pool, is manager of the Delta & Pine company.

Fontana Farms, of San Bernardino County, Calif., received the largest corn-hog payment, $155,575.

Leading the sugar list was the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd., which was paid $1,022,037. The Oahu Sugar Co., of Hawaii, received $904,562.

In continental United States, the United States Sugar Corp., of Florida, led the list with total payments of $785,038.

The Puerto Rico, on one contract, the Eastern Sugar Associates received $278,810, and the National City Bank of New York, $705,488.

How Government Takes Interest Profit Off Farmer

In the closing days of the seventy-fourth session, Congressman Fred C. Gilchrist of Iowa revealed to members of the House of Representatives how the government is exploiting the farmers through an interest "racket". He disclosed how the government issues Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds at extremely low rates of interest and with the proceeds from these bonds turns around and acquires Federal Land Bank bonds which bear high rates of interest. As a result of this single transaction, the report of the Farm Credit Administration shows, the government has made a net profit of $23,393,639.

The Federal Land Bank bonds, secured by the farmer's mortgage, draw interest as high as 4 per cent and even more, and the farmer pays this high interest rate to his government. The government under the name of its agent, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, floats huge borrowings at rates of interest from 1½ to 3 per cent.

By the issuance of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds by the government at rates as low as 1½ per cent, which bonds are heavily oversubscribed, it is obvious that, even under the principles of bankers' bonds, money is available for American agriculture through the government of the United States at low interest rates.

The security of the government of the United States in the form of a Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bond is welcomed by the bankers, who will gladly lend their own fiction money to the Treasury of the United States at 1½ per cent interest. But when that same government lends a farmer money on the security of his farm it charges interest at rates ranging from 4½ to above 5 per cent.

AN AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF IOWA }
Mahaska County } ss.

I, Dr. B. G. Williams, being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say that I am a resident of Mahaska County, Iowa, and have been such for 33 years; that I am a physician and surgeon, regularly engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Mercy Hospital in the city of Oskaloosa, said hospital being my property and being operated by myself, together with Dr. W. V. Campbell; that on the 28th day of August, 1934, the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government, through one of its duly accredited representatives, held a sale at the M. & St. L. stockyards in the city of Oskaloosa, Iowa, at which said time and place the federal government purchased considerable livestock, a portion of which was calves; that a large number of said calves, my recollection being 82 head, were transported in trucks from the stockyards aforementioned to a small stockyard then located on the C. B. & Q. railroad between Oskaloosa and Tracy, Iowa, known as Fosterdale, and at said stockyards the said calves were shot down and killed by men employed by the agent of the Agricultural Department of the United States Government so to do, and the animals were dragged out of the stockyards and buried in a pit dug for that purpose, however, before their burial the hides of all animals so killed were slashed many times in order that the animals could not be dug up, their hides removed and be used for commercial purposes.

That prior to the removal of said calves from the M. & St. L. stockyards in the city of Oskaloosa, Iowa, I approached the agent of the Agricultural Department of the U. S. Government and made him two propositions: First, to put up a bond for the value of said calves and feed them until they were fit for slaughter for human food; second, I offered to buy those calves which I was prepared to feed at the same price the federal government paid for them, and the agent in charge of the purchasing and slaughtering of said calves said to me, "Doctor, I could not sell one of those calves to you for a thousand dollars." I then offered to buy these calves and to feed them until they were large enough to slaughter and would then turn them over to the Mahaska County Relief Organization without charge, this was refused.

Two men from Oskaloosa were employed by the federal authorities to shoot these calves, and to my knowledge, I know that one Walter DeLong, a resident of Mahaska County, Iowa, was present, as well as other persons known to me, and of their own knowledge they know that the foregoing statements relative to the killing of said calves are true and correct.

(Signed) Dr. B. G. Williams

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Dr. B. G. Williams to me personally known, this 29 day of May, 1935.

(Signed) H. S. Life

SEAL Notary Public in and for said County and State.

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Lobby Spends Million

Morgan, duPont and Nine Others Exposed in List

The influence of Wall Street on the federal Congress was never more apparent than in the session just finished.

This fact is ably supported by the startling realism of a report made by a senate committee on the amount of money expended by lobbyists seeking to sway legislation.

Ninety per cent of all the money spent by these individuals was supplied by powerful interests.

This 90 per cent, or $924,974, was from 10 sources, listed as follows:

The duPont family	$204,045
duPont associates	$152,622
Pitcairn family	$100,250
J. P. Morgan and associates	$ 68,226
Rockefeller associates	$ 49,852
Mellon associates	$ 60,752
E. F. Hutton associates	$ 40,671
Sun Oil associates	$ 37,260
Banks and brokers	$184,224
Utility companies	$ 27,069

Observers See Spending Crisis Within a Year

A grim prediction that a crisis in federal finance may develop next winter has been made by experts in Washington, who believe the nation as a whole is on the point of rebelling against the unprecedented spending program of the government.

These observers are openly alarmed by the situation sure to arise when the people begin to realize that the spending is not going to stop—and can never stop so long as Washington closes its eyes to the grave menace of an unpayable debt.

If such an emergency develops, officials say that an adequate food supply may not be endangered, but they fear lest a further increase in the cost of living may work untold hardships.

This may have something to do with the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that the gold stabilization fund is finally to be allocated toward the payment of the national debt. His statement, however, is not in harmony with the policy of the President and the congress to turn "repayments" into appropriation outlays.

TYRANNY

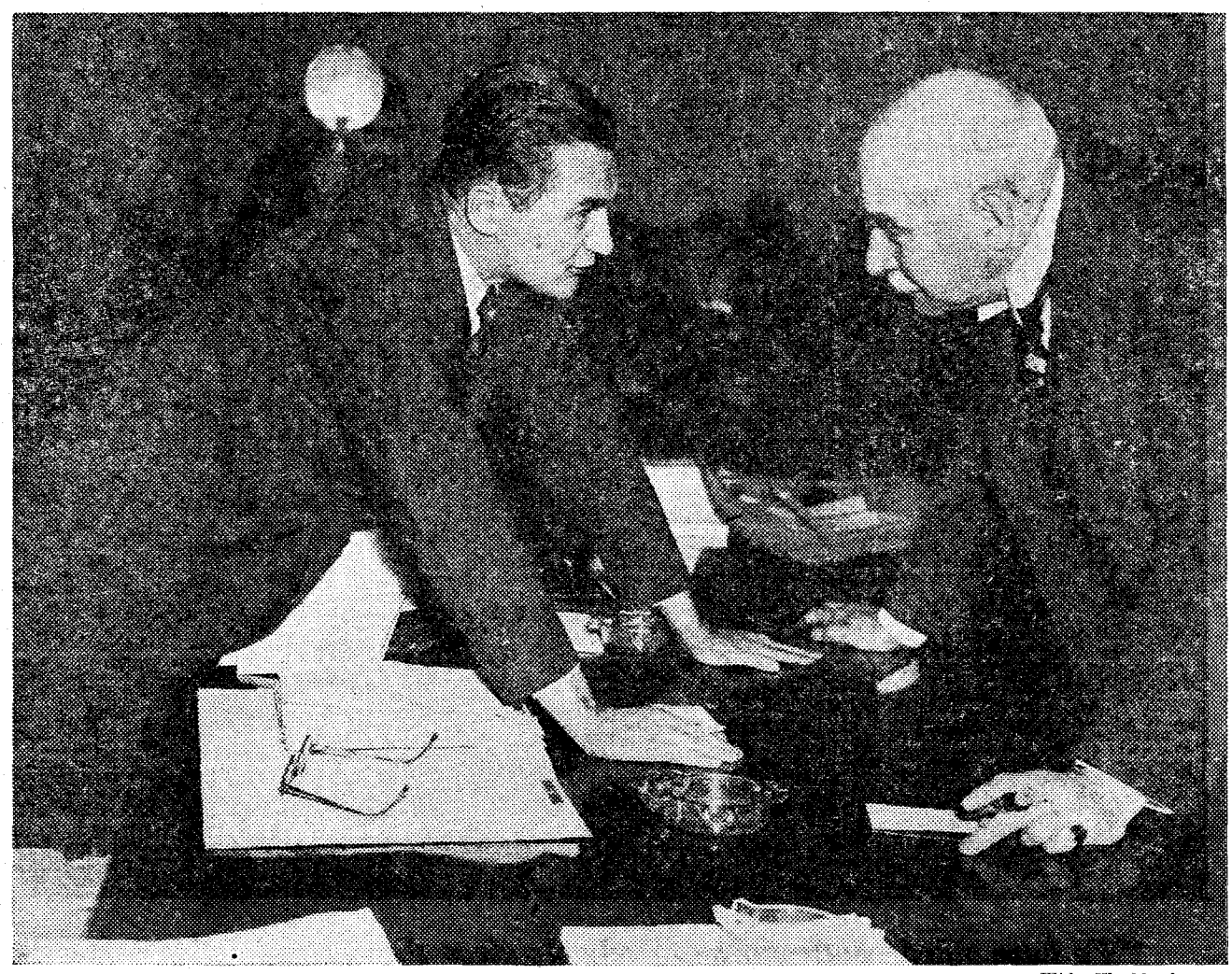
Twenty years ago President Wilson declared:

"The tyrannies of business lie in . . . credit."

That's as true today as it was when Wilson was in office, but the bankers would rather you wouldn't mention it.

We are supposed to be living in, and enjoying all the benefits of an economic democracy. But we don't. An economic democracy is based on the principle that all citizens have an equal opportunity to obtain and hold money.

MONEY GOLIATH FALTERS HERE



—*Wide World photo*

J. P. Morgan (right) under questioning by Senator Gerald Nye, of North Dakota, during a tense moment in the munitions inquiry of the last Congress. Carter Glass, Wall Street's senator from Virginia, broke up the investigation temporarily by diverting it into a battle of personalities.

Morgan Controls 2,264 Banks and Industries

The House of Morgan poises over the United States like a giant "black widow" spider, able to spring down and devour a nation at the mercy of its financial devices.

Let's take a look at this creature that has been created by the "Frankensteins" of international finance, this sprawling structure of money and power that has been built at the expense of the common people, and which has the power to destroy American democracy.

The House of Morgan is a private partnership of 19 members, headed by J. P. Morgan, and consisting of eight institutions under one board of control.

The organization has 219 directorships in other banks, 614 directorships in miscellaneous corporations, 215 in insurance companies, 425 in manufacturing and mining companies, 423 in transportation companies, and 318 in public utility companies.

These directorships and others combine a total of 2,264, making the House of Morgan the most powerful single group in America.

Even though these different subsidiaries may give the impression of competing with one another for business, in the final analysis they always work together for their common interests. When the institution, or the system, is at stake, they never fail to stand united.

In view of this immense concentration of wealth in the control of a handful of men, it is easy to understand how the Morgan machine can dictate the industrial and governmental policy of the nation.

Has Foreign Tie-Up

Further, and more serious, is the international aspect. Because of its hook-up with foreign banks, the House of Morgan has thrust us deep into the fatal web of entanglement with other countries, and—whether you believe it or not—it can embroil us in another war such as the conflict of 1914-18.

Speaking on the Senate floor, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska recently declared:

"If the government of the United States today wanted to take over the railroads of the country, or the United States Steel Corporation, or any other great corporation, it would have to see but one man, just one, J. P. Morgan.

"Morgan and his associates can control any of these corporations; the lowering or raising of wages; they can change the conditions of labor; they can raise or lower the output of manufacturing companies, and fix the price of their products, simply because they control the money of the United States."

Why are the Federal Reserve bankers called international bankers?

(1) Because they export gold from the country; (2) because they manipulate international loans; (3) because they manipulate our government bonds.

Why are they all-powerful?

Because they can force the local (member) banks to call their loans and cancel money out of existence, thereby bankrupting business men in every city and state.

—Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers."

Control Is Extended

The Senator concluded:

"We are gradually reaching a time, if we have not already reached it, when the business of the country will be controlled by men who can be named on the fingers of one hand, because these men control the money of the nation, and that control is growing at a rapid rate.

"How long are we to stand for this? How much longer will it be before we realize that we members of Congress are just hired men of the corporations; that we are just slaves; that we have nothing to say about anything that will be done unless we get the consent of the great corporations?"

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The School of Despair . . .

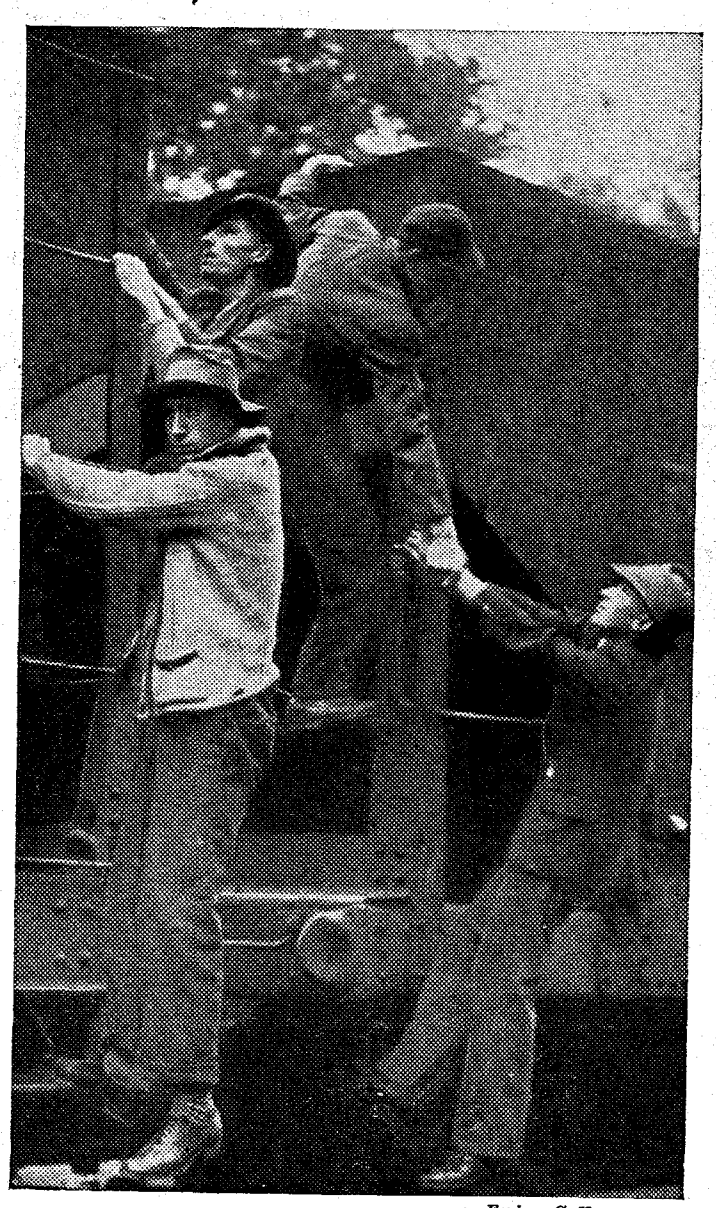
—*Wide World photo*

"We have aided youth to stay in school; given them constructive occupation; opened the door to opportunity . . ."

—Roosevelt Platform, 1936.

"What school? The school of despair; which forces youth to assimilate the debts of the New Deal . . . that breeds socialists and communists . . ."

—Father Coughlin.

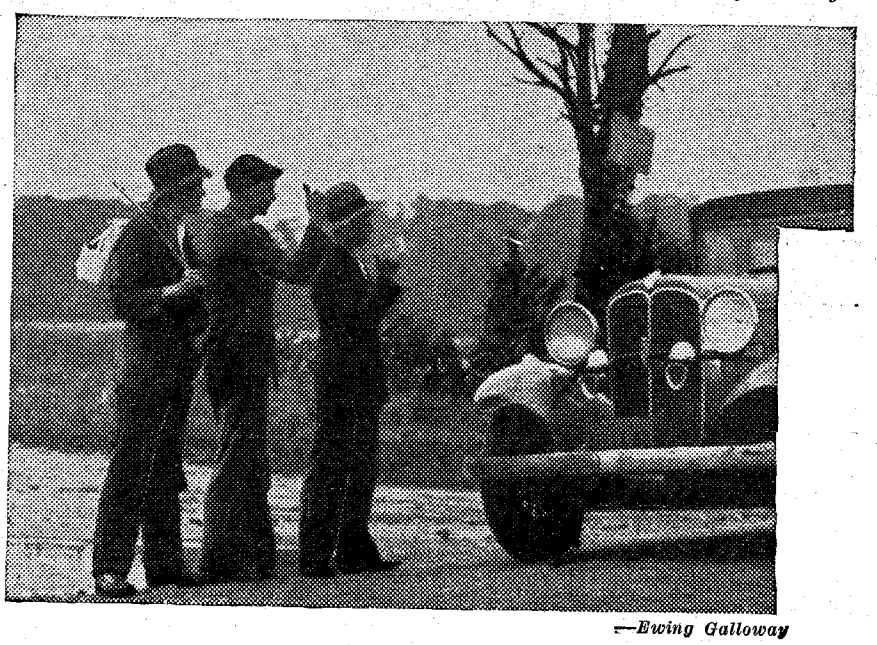


—*Ewing Galloway*

JOB LINES FOR YOUTH;

Hitch hiking or hoboing for boys; mill slavery for girls who do a man's work at starvation wages

—*Ewing Galloway*



—*Ewing Galloway*

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